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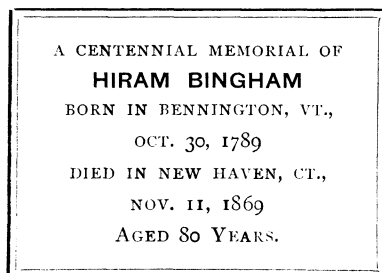
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HIRAM BINGHAM.

Rev. Hiram Bingham, one of the first missionary band who went to the Sandwich Islands, 1819, was the first pastor of the Kauaiahao Church, Honolulu. The one hundredth anniversary of Mr. Bingham's birth was celebrated by that church Oct. 30, 1889. Hiram Bingham, third, a lad of thirteen, unveiled a memorial tablet on which was the following inscription:



"This slab is placed here in grateful remembrance of a pioneer missionary by descendants of Hawaiians (aided by his children) among whom he preached Christ for more than twenty years. He preached the first sermon ever delivered in this city April 25, 1820, from 'Fear not, for behold I bring you glad tidings of great joy.'"

"Here he taught confiding kings, queens and chiefs, faced dangers and bore calumny from abroad; aided in reducing the language to writing, translated much of the Bible, composed books, hymns, and tunes; here he baptized a thousand converts, planted a church, planned this edifice, and with his loving people on June 8, 1839, laid this adjoining corner-stone, beneath which was placed a Hawaiian Bible, first published May 10, 1839. From here amid loud wailings of hundreds of his flock he sailed Aug. 3, 1840, to revisit his native land, but never returning was not with them when on July 12, 1842, with joyful acclamations they dedicated this church

"To Jehovah our God forever and ever."

THE SAMOA SETTLEMENT.

The report of the meeting of the representatives of Germany, Great Britain and the United States, at Berlin, is pleasant reading. The American propositions were conceded to be fair and just and the final treaty embodied them. The treaty was constructed step by step: (1) Land titles; (2) The Supreme Court; (3) A municipal Government for Apia under foreign supervision; (4) Revenues; (5) Election of the King; (6) Prohibiting importation of intoxicating liquors; (7) Slavery. Count Bismarck was commended for the fairness and impartiality with which he presided. The London *Times* expresses agreeable surprise that the Berlin Conference agreed upon the two points,—Spirits and Slaves.

SWITZERLAND'S NEW PRESIDENT.

M. Louis Bouchounet has been elected President of the Swiss Confederation. Berne has become the centre of the movement to improve various and important international and arbitral interests. The new President is a member of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, whose headquarters are in London and has been elected one of its Vice-Presidents. His influence for furthering concord among the nations will be pronounced and effective.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Narvassa is a guano island in the Caribbean Sea, resorted to by Americans to work the guano deposits. A company in Maryland controls the enterprise, and Congress more than thirty years ago passed an act for the protection of the Americans so engaged. The laborers employed are negroes and there was a riot among them some months since in which some white men were killed. A United States cruiser aided in arresting seventeen negroes, who were transported to Baltimore. Three have been sentenced to death, fourteen to imprisonment. What jurisdiction our courts have over the island of Narvassa, is a question worth inquiring into.

LORD SALISBURY, PRIME MINISTER OF ENGLAND,

In addressing a meeting of Electricians, threw out the suggestive idea that History might, with much more advantage than hitherto, be written, not so exclusively from a mere military or dynastic point of view, but rather in its special relation to great revolutionizing discoveries of science, industry, and economy. Thus, instead of indicating successive ages by the names of the principal wars, or battles, which marked them, it would be far more interesting and instructive to regard them as being the ages, respectively, of the School-men, the great Church Architects, the Printing-Press, Steam, Gas, Photography, Electricity, and such like discoveries, which have already so powerfully modified the lives and interests of nations.

Josiah Leeds in America, J. R. Green in England and before them Harriet Martineau on the Thirty Years Peace have begun in the way suggested. Their books should be read and studied, and their example followed by other historians.

FRENCH OPINION OF DISARMAMENT.

Dr. E. de Pressensé has an interesting letter in the *Christian World* on disarmament by the European powers. He thinks the limit has been reached in military development; that any further attempt by the nations to outvie one another would result in snapping the cord. The industry trade and agriculture of these peoples would not endure further taxation. By disarmament he means "not the suppression of all the appliances of war, but a simultaneous reduction in all countries upon bases agreed upon by a congress." But neither France nor Germany, he thinks, could take the initiative in this matter, though both these nations would welcome it. What a chance opens for England to win herself enduring honor and aid the oppressed and struggling millions of Europe by proposing what would be welcome to all the powers—the reduction of the military establishment by at least one-half!

THE AFRICAN QUESTION.

London, Feb. 16, 1890. Senor Freitas, the new Portuguese ambassador, had his first meeting with Lord Salisbury to-day. Portugal proposes a commission of five to be appointed to fix the limitation of African territory, two delegates from England, two from Portugal, and one to be chosen by mutual consent. Lord Salisbury is anxious that this fifth delegate should be an American. Portugal prefers the fifth delegate should be French.